A survey of the younger generation of Jews in handicrafts is obtained by considering their numbers and distribution as journeymen and apprentices. There were—

With	tailors	1644
53	dressmakers	842
„	butchers	806
„	seamstresses	681
„	milliners	506

and 200-500 with locksmiths, fitters, furriers, cooks, printers, bakers, waiters, carpenters, varnishers, and shoemakers.
Glaziers, watchmakers, and plumbers, who in the past were numerous among the Jews, had less than 200 Jewish journeymen and apprentices. Among the journeymen and apprentices in the fur trade, which in Eastern Europe is mainly Jewish, there were 107 German Jews, and 220 foreign Jews.
Of the 1644 tailors 864 were foreign, of the 842 dressmakers 254, and of the 681 seamstresses 221.

(2) CZECHOSLOVAKIA

According to the census of 1921, of the Jews gainfully occupied 7-2 per cent were in the garment trade, and 4-7 in the food trade, forming 3-1 and 3*5 per cent of all engaged in those trades, while their percentage in the total population was only 2-6.

The occupational distribution of the Jews differed widely between the highly developed provinces of Bohemia,

Moravia, and Silesia, and the backward provinces of Slovakia and Carpatho-Bussia. The Jews formed —

	In the Total iu ww J.UWI* Industry and Population. Handicrafts.	Among those engaged in * *
In Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia	1-S per cent	0*7 per cent.
„ Slovakia	4-5 „	5-7 „
„ Carpatho-Bussia. . .	154 „	344 „